

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

**Kindly amend paragraph [0050] beginning on page 27, as follows:**

**[0050]** The number of drugs D can be found by the following method. If

a: number of drugs,  $n$  ( $n \geq 2$ );

b: measured voltage in the case the number of drugs is 1;

c: measured voltage in the case the number of drugs is  $n$ , then the average voltage  $e$  for 1 drug is represented by Formula 9.

[Formula 9]

$$e = (c - b)/(a - 1)$$

The measured voltage obtained when the number of drugs is  $x$  is found by the Formula 10.

[Formula 10]

$$y = e(x - 1) + d$$

$$d = (e/2)d: \text{offset amount } (-)$$

$$d = e/2 \quad (d: \text{offset amount})$$

Therefore, the number  $x$  of drugs found when the measured voltage is  $y$  can be found by Formula 11.

[Formula 11]

$$x = (1/e)y + [1 - (d/e)]$$

Here, the found number  $x$  of drugs is represented as a detected number  $X$  by taking the integer part thereof. For example, if  $3.0 \leq x < 4.0$ , then the detected value  $X$  is taken as 3. When  $y + d < b$ , that is, when "the measured voltage + offset amount" is equal to or less than the measured

voltage  $b$  obtained for 1 drug, then the detected number  $X$  is unconditionally taken as 0 and calculations of Formula 10 and Formula 11 cannot be conducted.

In Formula 10, the drug center is taken as a reference by adding the offset value  $d$  to the value obtained by deducting 1 from the drug number  $x$  and multiplying by the average voltage  $e$ .

When the drug diameter is large, the offset value  $d$  may be taken as  $d = e/3$  or  $e/4$ .